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DELEGATES DISCUSS ISSUES OF CONCERN TO CSCE

Romanian Delegate 10 Dec

AU102024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid, (AGERPRES) -- 10/12/1982 -- Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Vasile Sandru, took the floor in the plenary session of Friday morning of the Madrid all-European meeting, stressing inter alia that the time has come for the drafting of the still unsettled sections of the Final Act to start, first of all of those on which it was noted that immediate possibilities of agreement exist. As far as Romania's delegation is concerned, he said, it calls all participating delegations to take this first step, convinced as it is that if action is taken with the necessary willingness, the positive results will show soon. At the same time, solutions can be looked for, to the more difficult outstanding issues.

After highlighting that it is in the interest of resolutely overcoming the current situation of the meeting that the repeated expounding of viewpoints on the matters in which the starting points and criteria of judgement differ, the speaker showed: The problems that still want solution are complicated and difficult alike. By the delegations' unanimous opinion, they are, however, not that complex as not to allow for the finding of generally acceptable solutions. If all participant states start from the fundamental common interests, namely the consolidation of peace and security, the increase of confidence and the accomplishment of disarmament, the expansion and diversification of mutually advantageous collaboration and the continuation and development of the CSCE process, in behalf of these interests of our peoples, the Madrid meeting must be successful. The contrary alternative would find no justification with public opinion in our countries and on other continents, and with history.

Polish Delegate 15 Dec

LD152308 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid 15 Dec -- The chief of the Polish delegation to the Madrid CSCE meeting today urged a realistic approach, sense of moderation and respect for mutual interests as holding out the [words indistinct] (?meeting) the expectations and hopes pinned on the resumption of the Madrid meeting by the Polish and other European nations.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz told a meeting of the Madrid meeting delegation chiefs that the search for a common denominator meant in practice that the final document should cover all those postulates which are at the moment acceptable to all the participants and leave out those which were clashing in one way or another with the interests of the other parties to the negotiations. In the minister's view, the above should concern issues of the political and military sphere, as well as economic and humanitarian.

Minister Wiejacz asked the delegation chiefs whether declaring on Poland, a party to the CSCE [words indistinct] veritable economic and propaganda war by another country-party to that [word indistinct] was compatible with the principles and provisions of the CSCE Final Act. He asked whether the policy of threats, (?blackmail), various restrictions, pressure, sanctions, boycott, other sorts of actions violating the elementary principles of peaceful coexistence was not one of those facts arousing such an extent of concern among some participating states as to prompt them to table a whole package of corrections and changes to the draft final document. "These are not merely rhetorical questions, and I believe it is worthwhile that all those who have voiced concern over the situation in Poland should give them their consideration," said Mr. Wiejacz.

DIPLOMAT DENIES COMPLICITY IN PAPAL PLOT

AU151919 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Quotation marks as received]

["Todor Ayvazov: 'The Accusations Against Me Are Absurd and Ridiculous'" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 15 (BTA) -- Today the citizens Todor Stoyanov Ayvazov came in the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

I turn to the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, he said, kindly asking to express through it to the public my own indignation and amazement of having become a target of accusations of complicity in the assassination attempt against the head of the Roman-Catholic Church, Pope John-Paul II.

All the accusations levelled at me are absurd, nonsensical and ridiculous Mr Todor Ayvazov said.

It is insisted in them that Mr Mehmet Ali Agca, the man who fired against the pope, had visited me in my home in Rome. I do not know the person named Mehmet Ali Agca, I have never seen him. And had I been an accomplice in an assassination attempt, added Mr Ayvazov, would I have made my "appointments" in a an apartment block inhabited by twenty-four families, six of which Italian and which, being a property of the Bulgarian Embassy, is in all likelihood under a vigilant observation.

The Italian press insists that Mr Agca had given to the investigation authorities the telephone number of my home. During my whole stay in Italy I did not have a home telephone," said Mr Todor Ayvazov.

In answer to the allegations that he was present at the "San Pietro" Square at the time of the attempt on the pope's life (May 13,1981) Mr Ayvazov said that he was occupied then exclusively with his official duties and was far from that place. "At the time I was preoccupied with the organizational of Bulgarian cultural events in Italy. In addition to this, in May of 1981 my parents were visiting with me and in my spare time I was busy showing them around the highlights of the country and acquainting them with the masterpieces of the ancient Italian culture. Would I have invited my mother and father to Italy at the time had I really been a participant in the attempt on the pope's life?"

"It is also held, he went on further, "that on the day of the attempt I had allegedly carried a pistol and hand grenades in an attache case. Since my term of military service, more than 18 years ago, I haven't held a weapon in my hands", smiled Mr Ayvazov.

"During my whole stay in Italy", said he, "I was fulfilling conscientiously my duties of head of the Financial Department with the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, strictly observed the Italian laws and had good and correct relations with the Italian citizens I used to meet or work with. I and my family have excellent impressions of the warm-hearted and industrious Italian people".

"Despite these absurd allegations, I am ready to leave for Italy to prove my innocence, as well as to defend my honour and the honour of my motherland. But who will guarantee to me my chances to defend myself, when my compatriot Sergey Antonov, who is absolutely innocent, is still in prison!"

LILOV READS BCP GREETINGS TO GREEK CP CONGRESS

AU152048 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Athens, December 15 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, read here today a greetings address of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the 11th Congress of the Greek Communist Party. He underline that the Greek Communist Party is a party of creative Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- a strong and prestigious detachment of the international communist and workers' movement.

"We see in the Greek Communist Party convinced and consistent fighter of yesterday and today for the unity of the left-wing and progressive forces in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress in Greece. The Greek Communist Party is a united, strong and vital political force", said Mr Aleksandur Lilov. He stressed that the present international situation, aggravated at the fault of imperialism, calls for the mobilization of all the peace forces and real action in order to frustrate the aggressive plan of American imperialism, to preserve peace forces and real action in order to frustrate the aggressive plans of American imperialism, to preserve peace and human civilization.

"The road to this is pointed out in the programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for peace and detente in the eighties", underlined Mr Aleksandur Lilov. "Imperialism", he went on, "conducts a ferocious ideological and psychological warfare in an effort to discredit the socialist countries. All means are put into action -- from the well familiar versions down to the most absurd accusations and campaigns. No communist should underestimate the attacks of the reactionary forces against real socialism or to let himself be lulled by illusions. This would have been one of the gravest errors and one of the most deceptive illusions".

Mr Aleksandur Lilov pointed out that the attack against real socialism is a strategic battle against the international communist movement. "The truth about the socialist countries -- this is our most powerful weapon and our appeal to our brothers in class and ideas from the non-socialist countries" he stressed.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov stressed that peace, fraternity and cooperation between peoples, a world free of weapons -- this is the ideal of socialism. These are the noble aims which guide the policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

"We hold no territorial claims to any of the Balkan countries and we wish to live in peace and goodneighborliness with all the Balkan countries. The initiative of Mr Todor Zhivkov for the conversion of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is one of the important peace initiatives today" he said.

An example of goodneighborliness and understanding between two countries with different social systems -- this is how Mr Aleksandur Lilov assessed the self-asserting climate of mutual trust and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece, the growing contacts on all levels and in all spheres between the two countries.

He stressed in conclusion that the Bulgarian Communist Party gave a high assessment to the relations of friendship and solidarity with the Greek Communist Party and expressed conviction that the Greek Communist Party will continue to stay in the fore ranks of the struggle for social progress and welfare of the Greek people, for peace and cooperation between the Balkan peoples.

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESSES GREEK CP IN ATHENS 15 DEC

LD152202 Prague CTK in English 2121 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Athens (CETEKA correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia devotes all its strength to the struggle for the preservation of peaceful life on our planet and for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium alternate member and Secretary of its Central Committee Miloslav Hruskovic stated here Wednesday. Addressing the delegates to the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece, head of the Czechoslovak delegation Miloslav Hruskovic pointed out that Czechoslovakia considers the development of its contacts with Greece part of the struggle to improve the international atmosphere. Deepening relations between the Czechoslovak and Greek people help establish and develop the relations of confidence also between other states of Europe and the whole world, Miloslav Hruskovic said.

The Czechoslovak guest stressed that Greek Communists confirm by the result achieved in their work the constant viability of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Communist Party of Greece is gaining sympathies of workers by its concrete deeds and untiring struggle for their vital interests. The congress continued Wednesday with a debate about the submitted party documents, particularly a report of its Central Committee on the party's activity since its 10th congress, and theses of the Central Committee on the party's tasks in the future period.

FEJES RECEIVED BY SOVIET COUNTERPART IN MOSCOW

AU131336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Dec 82 p 7

[Unsigned report in the column "24 Hours Abroad"]

[Text] A delegation of the CSSR Prosecutor General's Office, led by J. Fejes, CSSR prosecutor general, was received in Moscow by V. Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the USSR's Prosecutor General's Office.

CUBAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES ON WORKING VISIT

LD152004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] A delegation of the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Cuba arrived in Czechoslovakia today on a working visit. It is headed by Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of the interior of the Republic of Cuba. The Cuban delegation was welcomed at Prague airport by Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

INDIAN TU CONGRESS DELEGATION VISITS PRAGUE

Meets With Husak

LD132154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] In Prague Castle today, President Gustav Husak received a delegation of the All-Indian Trade Union Congress led by General Secretary Indrajit Gupta.

During a friendly talk it was stressed that the trade union movement is a great social force which, in the present complicated international situation, can make a significant contribution to the solution of vital issues facing mankind, averting nuclear catastrophe and strengthening world peace. In this connection the two sides pointed to the benefits of sharing experiences and strengthening existing ties between the All-Indian Trade Union Congress and the Central Trade Union Council.

Addressed by Hoffmann

LD132202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Delegations of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress met in Prague today for a concluding discussion.

Indrajit Gupta, head of the Indian delegation, general secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress and member of the Indian Communist Party National Council, highly praised the role of our trade unions in building an advanced socialist society.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, talked about the need to constantly deepen the work of trade unions and stressed the significance of the working people's participation in management, in meetings on improving the quality of production, the drafting of agreements by collectives and their fulfillment.

The two sides advocated further development of mutual cooperation and strengthening the unity of the entire trade union movement in the interest of preserving peace and of world progress.

INDRA MEETS INDIAN ENVOY, HUNGARIAN ENVOY

LD160502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has received the new Czechoslovak ambassador in India, Jaromir Nihera, in Prague before his assuming his post.

Alois Indra at the same time had talks with the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Hungary in Czechoslovakia, Bela Kovacs, on the further cooperation between the highest representative assemblies of the two countries.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PASSES LAWS, CONCLUDES SESSION

LD160458 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Prague -- The 7th joint session of the Houses of Nations and the People of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly ended here today with the reelection of Supreme Court President Josef Ondrej for another ten-year term.

It also passed a law on income tax, amendments to the economic code and to the law on economic arbitration, and approved the Czechoslovak-West German agreement on prevention of double taxation, the 16th Czechoslovakia has with industrial countries. It was pointed out by Finance Minister Leopold Ler that the importance of the agreement is underscored by the fact that West Germany is Czechoslovakia's largest trade partner among non-socialist countries, with a trade turnover of some 10,000 million crowns.

RADIO ON RESISTANCE TO U.S. NATO ARMS POLICY

DW140659 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Albert Reiss weekly international review]

[Excerpts] What was foreshadowed early last week did not fail to be noticed this weekend: The struggle against American nuclear missiles in West Europe and nuclear armaments at large, which are heated up by the United States, is growing toward mass resistance against the stationing and production of Pershing II, cruise missiles and the MX. There have been mass demonstrations over the weekend in all NATO countries and in a large number of other capitalist countries. A point has been attained at which Western media, which before had shown reserve vis-a-vis the peace movement, is taking note of the demonstrations and beginning to chime in with their motives. It actually is true what an FRG paper wrote last week that at any meeting of leading NATO politicians the peace movement is sitting at the table, too. And this, dear listeners, reflects quite a lot, first of all the following:

It is shown that the socialist countries, and along with them all nuclear armament opponents, were right when they warningly said 3 years ago, even before NATO's fateful missile decision was made on 12 December 1979 in Brussels, that one must not be misled by terms such as dual decision. The motives of the United States were plain and unequivocal. It has always given absolute priority to the armament component of the missile decision. Negotiations were, at best, supposed to be garnishing and this only if nothing else would work.

But to say today -- as some people do, though practical experiences are already at hand about the present U.S. Administration's lack of readiness for negotiations -- to say today that American medium-range missiles will be stationed during the last quarter of 1983 if the Geneva negotiations do not have any success is tantamount to giving carte blanche to American negotiators in Geneva, a move that certainly jeopardizes success.

Thus what was reflected in the big mass demonstrations over the weekend is at least a beginning realization. It is a fact, after all, that the medium-range missiles will come to West Europe and the largest number of them to the FRG, if the United States is allowed to continue as before in Geneva and elsewhere, but above all in Geneva. This is a very important motive that has driven hundreds of thousands of people in the FRG, Italy and Britain -- with its impressive women's demonstration -- in Belgium and the Scandinavian countries to the streets.

Something else becomes obvious in this mass resistance: No government which cooperates in implementing the Brussels missile decision of NATO, can rely on the people's support. This is not possible today. And finally: People in the Western countries have become clairaudient; they register very carefully what is being said and from the speeches held everywhere by NATO politicians they learn the date that NATO has set for the stationing during the last quarter of 1982, that is to say that they have come to realize that not much time is left -- only 10 1/2 months till the beginning of the last quarter in the coming year. This is why not much time can be wasted.

I was speaking before of their mass resistance to NATO's nuclear armament. This is indeed necessary because nothing can be perceived in NATO's policy that would indicate a change. The United States has launched a gigantic armament program. It is trying to impose a similar program on its allies. Some of them do not want it, others behave affectedly, but there are also those who, conforming to expectations, want to join in.

The U.S. confrontation course is not a policy that just pretends to be tough. It is meant as it is. And one should not disagree with those in West Europe who are now seriously concerned over news reports that the United States wants to remove its military headquarters from Stuttgart to the vicinities of London. For after all if leading personages of the United States, the President himself and his defense secretary, are pondering more or less aloud an atomic war confined to Europe then such news actually shows that such an idea also exists in the strategic considerations of U.S. staffs. From this, too, the peace movement gets its motivation for its struggle and demonstrations.

Precisely last week there were events that showed that it is worthwhile to do something, that also the smallest action against the rearmament policy of the United States and NATO [words indistinct] in the American House of Representatives the President was denied the funds for the building of the MX missiles. A majority of deputies has voted against the government bill. This does not mean, however, that the MX missiles are off the table, for these deputies or part of them at least, after all have appropriated $2.5 billion for research work on the missile. But this is 10 times less than Reagan wanted to have. The MX project, however, must come before the Senate and there it could be -- I say it could be -- easier for Reagan, because something like a parliamentary group against nuclear weapon armaments has formed in Congress. But even then the American Constitution still offers the President various procedures so as to make his intentions prevail. But, nevertheless, what has happened in Washington must be valued very highly. For the Reagan policy, the MX missile also has a symbolic value. It is to demonstrate strength. The administration intends to negotiate only from a position of strength based on this kind of weapon. This means that the administration does not want to negotiate at all because this approach is an indication of an attempt to dictate rather than negotiate.

The congressmen who voted against the bill have had different motives. For some of them the missile was too expensive; others have doubts about the correctness of the way in which Reagan wants to station them -- and this by the way is also questioned by two of the three chiefs of the General Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces -- and others also voted against it out of considerations on principle. But this is how a cross-section of American public opinion looks. What has come of it in the first place is a sensible political set-back for the Reagan administration.

KRENZ ATTENDS FDJ-KOMSOMOL FRIENDSHIP MEETING

DW151235 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 14 Dec 82

[From the "Aktuelle Kamera" newscast]

[Text] Members of the FDJ and of the Leninist Komsomol met today for the traditional friendship meeting at the Wilhelm Pieck youth college on the Bogensee. The Komsomol members are either working and studying in the GDR or are members of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. The afternoon was characterized by the firm friendship between the FDJ and the Leninist Komsomol.

Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, said that since the Great October Socialist Revolution the course of communism has been most closely linked with the achievements of the young Leninists in strengthening and defending the Soviet Union. He paid tribute to the outstanding feats of the members of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany who, side by side with the National People's Army, daily ensure peace at the dividing line between socialism and imperialism.

The guests of the meeting included noted GDR artists, among them Kurt Masur, Leipzig general music director and conductor of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON BRUSSELS NATO SESSION

LD151430 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Quote marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, December 15 (MTI) -- "The conclusion of the two-staged Brussels session of leading NATO organizations shows political impotence masked in armament programmes and initiatives which are doomed to failure," reads a commentary in Wednesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP.

"The economic power relations between the United States and the 'Euro-group, the discrepancies in the assessment of East-West economic relations, the irreconcilable egoism of leading NATO statesmen, the activity of the public and other factors contributed to the extended reproduction of traditional disagreement and differences of views also in Brussels. It has been proved that the North Atlantic bloc that would like to see the Soviet Union 'to build up to death', also suffers from the severe consequences of armament dictated by the United States.

Referring to a stipulation of the closing document of the Brussels meeting that member states will meet the request of sovereign countries whose security and independence is, so to say, threatened, MAGYAR HIRLAP stresses:

"...Why does NATO reprimand the Soviet Union in the matter of Afghanistan when this was clearly a case of meeting the request of a sovereign country whose security and independence was threatened?"

"The planned suspension of the state of emergency in Poland brought the Atlantic block in a delicate situation, therefore it quickly raised the standard of demands. Its tactics remained unchanged, that is to demand normalization and in the meantime hinder it by all possible means.

"NATO warned its member states again not to contribute to the strengthening of the military or war industrial potentials of the Soviet Union or the Warsaw treaty. MAYGAR HIRLAP states that the Brussels document -- also under the impact of the failure of American sanctions and of West European pressure "took stand for a mutually beneficial trade with the East, which though should be in harmony with the security interest of the West."

The Budapest daily recalls that the series of talks expressed Western expectations that the new Soviet leadership should pursue a new policy, because only a "different Soviet attitude" would correspond to NATO's military and political conceptions. "However, unfortunately, no sign indicated a more realistic approach to the solution of political and military-political issues in the Atlantic bloc than earlier."

MSZMP OFFICIAL ATTENDS GREEK CP GATHERING

LD152250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Mihaly Korom said at the Greek Communist Party [KKE] Congress that in spite of ideological and political differences, our party is invariably ready to cooperate with every social force and movement which acts in the interest of peace. The Central Committee secretary emphasized that the most important task of our days is the preservation of world peace, the maintenance and further development of relations between countries with differing social systems. He pointed out that there is a tradition of friendship and solidarity between the two parties and the two peoples, and he recalled that our country provided a home for Greek fighters who were compelled to go abroad during the years of persecution.

AFP: WALESA 'ARRESTED' IN GDANSK 16 DECEMBER

NC161154 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Dec 16 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of the banned trade union federation Solidarity, was arrested today at his home here, friends said. Mr. Walesa was arrested shortly before 0930 GMT at his apartment in the Zaspa District of this Baltic port city, the friends added.

Police entered his home armed with sub-machineguns and escorted him to a waiting Warsaw-registered black Mercedes car. First reports said the police were accompanied by a court official.

Mr Walesa's arrest followed his refusal yesterday to answer a summons from the Gdansk civil prosecutor's office. He was ordered to appear for questioning in connection with alleged irregularities in the accounts of Solidarity's Gdansk branch. But Mr Walesa refused to attend, arguing that the summons was not drawn up correctly.

Overnight two Polish militia in camouflage gear -- one with handcuffs attached to his belt -- and a civilian official took up positions on the staircase inside the apartment building.

Early today newsmen who gathered outside were told to move further away and roadblocks were set up all around. By mid-morning it was impossible to get anywhere near the apartment block.

Mr Walesa's arrest was carried out discreetly. A neighbour, contacted by telephone, said she had noticed the extra police presence and car movements around the building but was not aware of the arrest.

The arrest of the union leader took place just a few hours before he was to deliver a speech today at a rally called for by the underground leadership of Solidarity in memory of Poland's 1970 worker riots.

It was not immediately known where Mr Walesa was being led.

Members of his entourage appeared shaken following the arrest. His bodyguard was said to have wanted to accompany the leader but was turned down by Mr Walesa.

The local court and the Interior Ministry in Poland's capital, Warsaw, said they knew nothing of today's arrest.

AFP News Summary

NC161430 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 16 Dec 82

[By Jacques-Michel Tondre]

[Text] Gdansk, Dec. 16 (AFP) -- Police with machine-pistols today arrested Lech Walesa at his home here, shortly before the leader of the banned Solidarity union was scheduled to address the people of Gdansk.

He was driven off to an unknown destination in a Warsaw-licensed limousine. The car had been parked overnight outside the Zaspa District apartment block where Mr. Walesa lives and was joined this morning by a police patrol wagon.

A number of journalists in the vicinity were also arrested. Some were released after being held for two hours and warned they would be arrested again if they attended this afternoon's ceremony commemorating the workers killed by police in the 1970 Baltic riots.

Solidarity's underground leadership has called on the townspeople to turn out this afternoon for a peaceful demonstration at the monument to the slain workers. Mr. Walesa had planned to speak at the meeting.

He refused yesterday to obey a summons to the Public Prosecutor's Office, saying that because the reason for the summons was not given, the document was incorrectly drafted and hence legally invalid.

In the evening, the police stakeout was reinforced outside the apartment building and three policemen spent the night in the elevator.

This morning roadblocks were up in the Zaspa District. But shortly after 10 a.m. three Western reporters were able to ring his doorbell and ascertain that Mr. Walesa was still at home.

When the police came, Mr. Walesa was taken away hastily. He said goodbye to his family and friends who were present and refused to allow his bodyguard to come with him.

No confirmation of his arrest was available from the Gdansk Prosecutor's Office, which said it knew nothing of the matter, or from either the Warsaw public prosecutor or the Interior Ministry.

Mr. Walesa, who was interned after the declaration of martial law, returned to his home here last November 14, exactly 11 months after his arrest.

Today was a particularly important day for him, as with the exception of last year he never failed on December 16 to place flowers near the entrance to the Lenin shipyards, where the first shooting occurred in the 1970 riots that killed, officially, 45 persons.

WALESA FAILS TO EXPLAIN SOLIDARITY FUND SHORTAGE

LD161418 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Marek Lewicki reports from Gdansk:

The analysis of financial management carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] of yet another regional board of the former NSZZ Solidarity again poses the question of the qualifications and moral attitude of people who, for 18 months, usurped for themselves the right to represent the interests and aspirations of the Polish working people.

Money has a characteristic: it can be counted. When it can be seen from documents that receipts are greater than outgoings and the current cash balance, the question inevitably arises of who has appropriated the missing millions? Let us add: millions from trade union contributions of working people. It is not only zlotys that were missing from the cash office of the Gdansk region. It is still not known today what happened to the $17,000 received from donations made by private people and Western organizations and institutions. The region conducted extensive financial activities. It commissioned production of propaganda materials, which it then sold so as to organize events for which entrance fees were charged. Money flooded in. The state control body checked the tax accounts and also revealed considerable leaks from the trade union cash office to private pockets.

I had an opportunity to acquaint myself with post-inspection documents. One does not have to be an accountant to notice irregularities in the payment of advances to people who had not settled up the sums obtained earlier. It is also not necessary to have a specialist's knowledge to realize the fact that one does not pay in advance for work which even today has not been collected; in fact, one does not know whether it has been executed at all.

Over Z140 million and approximately $50,000 officially went through the account of the regional board. There is evidence that a considerable sum -- although one that is hard to define, both in zlotys and foreign currency -- passed through the hands of people employed in the regional board, although it had not been noted in official documents. Large amounts of money give rise to great temptations. In a lighthearted vein, and -- let us call things by their name, (?political) faith -- history does not judge victors. It was easy to turn a blind eye to overt embezzlement and unceremonial personal benefits derived from so-called social activities.

Strict internal censorship for 18 months shut the mouths of those former Solidarity activists who joined the union in the hope that it would realize the true aspirations of working people, and that, as official enunciations said, the union's leadership would be assumed by people with pure intentions and clean hands. Reports about financial irregularities, extravagance, and fortunes made on the side for one's private purse, were ruthlessly silenced.

Today, the truth, exposed with great effort by NIK and the State Revenue and Financial Control Board, shows how quick was the demoralization of people who were in daily contact with cash that came flooding in. One cannot but ask: Who is responsible for this? One can also hardly be surprised at those who ask: Were not the people authorized to use the financial resources of the region -- Walesa, Lis, Kolodziej, Gwiazda, Wadolowski, Krupinski, Tokarczuk, Matuszewska and others -- personally concerned at muddying the waters of Solidarity finances.

In connection with the proceedings being conducted the Gdansk District Board of State Revenue and Financial Control summoned Lech Walesa, ex-chairman of the former inter-factory founding committee of the Gdansk Region of the former NSZZ Solidarity, to give explanations. The summoned did not report to give explanations. Evidently he had reasons not to. As they say, politics is one thing and money another. Sophia Loren, Ingmar Bergman, and Elton John also shunned giving such explanations. It did not give them a good name.

POLAND REPORTED JAMMING BBC POLISH BROADCASTS

LD161304 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1247 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Jamming of British broadcasts to Poland was suddenly stepped up today, the BBC said in a statement.

The increased interference came as it was reported that Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity union, had been detained after Polish military police surrounded his home in Gdansk. It follows the suspension of martial law by the Polish authorities.

The BBC said the jamming was coming not from Russia, but from inside Poland. It meant that attempts were being made for the first time to blot out all BBC transmissions in Polish. Up until this week interference had been confined to short wave, the BBC said. "But now BBC Polish language transmissions on 231 metres medium wave are being affected as well. And not just Polish transmissions. Six other BBC foreign language services -- Bulgarian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Slovene and Turkish, which use the same medium wave frequency -- are also suffering some interference.

"So are those BBC world service broadcasts in English which are beamed to Europe on 231 metres.

"In January, BBC engineers traced the continuing short wave jamming of BBC Polish programmes to three centres in the Soviet Union -- Kaliningrad, Smolensk and Tashkent. However, today it was confirmed that this new medium wave interference is Polish in origin."

Mr Douglas Muggeridge, managing director of external broadcasting, said: "The new medium wave jamming is not of the electrical noise variety.

"This time the authorities have simply overlaid Warsaw's second radio channel, which is basically a cultural and educational network, right on top of our BBC medium wave transmissions.

"When we first heard the interference, we thought it might just be a technical fault. But then we saw the same thing was happening to the Voice of America's Polish transmissions. The interference is obviously deliberate and intended to jam our medium wave signal," he said.

The BBC's regular audience in Poland is currently estimated at about 7,500,000 people.

The BBC said that the latest round of jamming began almost a year ago December 30, 1981. Prior to that the Polish service had been unjammed since 1963.

Poland stopped jamming BBC broadcasts in 1956, but Soviet jammers kept up their interference on these programmes for a further seven years.

"Although jamming of any broadcast is strongly to be regretted, this new action does represent a backhanded tribute to the effectiveness of the BBC Polish service," said Mr Muggeridge.

When the Polish authorities stopped jamming BBC broadcasts in Polish in 1956, the Warsaw daily newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY described it as a "victory for correct principles and a break with the method that had brought us not credit".

Foreign radios stations, it said, should be "countered by factual arguments, not noise."

AFP: 'TEXT' OF WALESA'S GDANSK SPEECH

NC151952 Paris AFP in English 1944 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 15 (AFP) -- Here is the text of the speech that Lech Walesa plans to deliver tomorrow at Gdansk to mark the anniversary of the December 1970 worker riots in the Baltic ports.

The authenticity of the text has been established by a reliable source in Gdansk.

(Text) We are meeting, as we promised, although in a situation totally different from what we imagined. Once again we are wounded, once again we have not achieved our goal. That is why we must tell ourselves today that our workers' cause is always open and that victory will be ours. What must I say to you as president of the great trade union that formally does not exist?

It exists in us, it exists even in those who have denied it. I think that you feel it.

We have not been able to realise our ideas in the way we planned. It is our tragedy that once again we were unable to shape the life of our homeland according to our dreams and the capabilities of our nation.

So many people have been disappointed. We, the workers, in particular, but also the younger generation, which hoped to live in different conditions. Perhaps we wanted to achieve that too quickly. Let us not lose hope.

I believe that the seed we have sown is planted deep. We are not the same people as before August (1980). We know now where to direct our efforts, although to realise our aspirations we perhaps need more time and different methods.

Many people have given their lives to defend the ideals of Solidarity and its good name. We cannot forget it. We who are alive are responsible to those who died for the defence of our common cause. We must find the means of achieving what it means to us.

We are subject to much reproach. What we are doing will be judged by history, which will reject the slanders. There remains the question of knowing what to do now, how to live after all that we have lived from August until today.

Many people come and ask me: And now what, what will become of the people, of those who are not with us today, those who have not been able to come here today?

First I shall reply in general terms: We must remain faithful, faithful to the idea from which we began. Our great Pole, Pope John Paul II, has spoken of it. Remember, he spoke to us all of the need for moral renewal of the preservation of inner freedom and of dignity.

How to translate it in our program? How to do it? To that we must find an answer. There is this great capital of people's hearts and minds. There is this great human energy. It will seek a way out, it will find ways.

Is it for me to tell you what can be done? What is the truth? All those who took part in August are still taking part in it and we must be aware of this. We must work by all the ways open to us, by public, open, and democratic means for our trade union, for creators' unions and associations, with the modifications that we shall introduce ourselves out of our experiences.

As a worker my view is that we should not increase our losses and at the same time we should go forward. If there is something that does not work if the paralysis of people continues, the paralysis of our heart, it is our common cause to aspire for changes. In the past we took upon ourselves as a union many problems, to the point of becoming a social movement. The time has come now for this great social movement, this great river that has swept up in its current all the unresolved problems of numerous circles, to divide itself into several currents and to flow peacefully toward its goal.

The first current is the trade unions that we have obtained by our struggle. As far as they are concerned, I am always in favor of pluralism, but at the same time of a return to statutory activities, to the defence of the interests of the world of labor.

The second current is self-managing workplaces, based on economic logic. It is a great thing to be one's own master at home, in the factory, at the university, in editorial offices, in cooperatives, in the district, and in the city.

The third current is the unions and independent associations of creators whose thinking remains free, but sensible and responsible. To organise associations of scientists, writers, theatre and film people will prevent us from having our mouths closed for us, from having our courage paralysed, and will enable our ideas to be at the nation's service.

The fourth current is the independent organisations, institutions, and associations in which young people can work, so that the younger generation can express itself in its own voice. No one has the right to force young people in particular to live among lies, and to teach them to intrigue and play a double game in order to make a career. It is perhaps on that more than anything else that Poland's destiny depends.

Such a division of activities demands of course that things are out in the open. None of these currents will begin moving as it should without the others. None of these currents can fail unless errors and deviations again await us. I am ready to put myself at the service of a veritable entente in that direction. Our cause is not directed against anyone. At the same time we are not overthrowing the government. We accept the political realities that the world has created, that history has created. It is in these conditions that we simply want to serve the welfare of our homeland. I am faithful to our ideals, the ideals of August, I am faithful to the cause of the workers and of Poland, as a Pole and as a worker.

I beg of you, you who are waiting for the realisation of these hopes, to return calmly to your homes to reflect on it, and to act toward that end. Let there be no greater loss today and let the others (ed: apparently the forces of order) return home. Let us not be deflected from the peaceful path by which we want to achieve our aims.

WREATH-LAYING CEREMONIES AT DOCKERS' MONUMENTS

Gdynia, Dalmor Ceremony

LD161028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] On the anniversary of the December 1970 events, delegations of the Komuna Paryska shipyard, the (Mialta) repair shipyard, and of the board of the ports of Gdynia and Dalmor laid bunches of flowers at the monument to the dockyard workers who died. Representatives of initiating groups of the new trade unions, as well as of the civic committees for national rebirth and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth also took part in the ceremony.

Gdansk Ceremony

LD151431 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] On the day before the anniversary of the memorable December events of 1970 in Gdansk, a wreath-laying ceremony has been held at the dockers' monument. The wreaths were laid by representatives of the Lenin shipyard, the northern shipyard, the Gdansk repair shipyard, the Board of the Port of Gdansk, the railway rolling stock repair works, representatives of the initiative groups of the new trade unions, and delegations from civic committees of national rebirth and the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON MARTIAL LAW SUSPENSION

AU161129 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Dec 82 p 2

[PAP report: "A Conference During the Sejm Recess"]

[Text] During the Sejm recess on 13 December, a conference was held by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban for press, radio and TV correspondents from home and abroad. Prof Zygmunt Rybicki, undersecretary of state in the office of the Council of Ministers, also replied to questions asked during the conference.

The questions were primarily concerned with the Sejm debate, especially with the proposals concerning legislation connected with the suspension of martial law. References were also made to the speech by Premier and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski which he made during the miners' ceremony in Jastrzebie on 3 December, and also to his 12 December speech before the cameras and microphones of Polish radio and TV. The questions also concerned other current social and political problems in Poland.

The correspondents asked several dozen questions in all. Most of them were requests to explain the concrete legal solutions that had been announced in the Sejm speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and that are contained in draft laws. Here is a PAP correspondent's condensed report on the replies given by Zygmunt Rybicki and Jerzy Urban to the most important questions.

On the day the expected State Council law on the suspension of martial law comes into effect, internment will cease to function (will be suspended). This means that no one will be interned any more. The release of internees has already been proceeding for some time.

The mass media are presenting up-to-date reports on this. This is one of many signs that our life is becoming normal and stable. Jerzy Urban added that about 200 people were still in internment on 13 December.

The suspension of martial law will last as long as absolutely necessary for calm to be maintained. This is also for the sake of the economy, which is beginning to heave itself out of the deep crisis. The dateline for ending martial law will depend on the further development of the situation in Poland.

The state authorities have declared their desire many times to lift martial law when the right conditions for this come about. If the appropriate decisions are made by the Sejm and the State Council, the suspension of martial law will be great progress on the road to lifting it completely. This suspension could take place on 31 December.

The activists of the underground who are still in hiding may return to their normal lives if they come out into the open and report to the authorities. Of course this depends on what kind of offences they have on their consciences, since the law is equal for everyone. Nevertheless, the practice up to now is that a person who comes out into the open can go home after he has made appropriate explanations, especially now that detailed decisions on the giving of pardons are to come into force. The suspension of martial law will have various positive consequences for the average citizen. For example, freedom to assemble — after the conditions which are envisaged by law have been met — is to be restored; control over mainland telephone conversations is to be abolished; and the trade union law is to fully function. The new regulations are making it possible for all workers' self-management bodies to resume their activities quickly.

Papers Comment on Suspension

LD151606 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 15 DEC 82

[Text] Warsaw 15 Dec — Warsaw papers bring commentaries on the awaited suspension of martial law in Poland and proposed legislation to cover the transition period to the lifting of martial law.

RZECZPOSPOLITA said that "suspension of martial law will be a meaningful step along the road towards full stabilization and normalization of life in the country -- the necessary prerequisites for overcoming the economic crisis, carrying through the process of reform and improving the living conditions of every Pole.

"Acknowledgement by the Martial Council for National Redemption that conditions are ripe for suspending martial law, a year after it was declared, confirms the determined aspiration of our society to live in peace and resolve difficult Polish matters through dialogue and understanding, and to overcome the swollen economic problems through honest work whose effects can be properly utilized. This further confirms that a vast majority of the Poles wants and can draw conclusions from the experiences which we have shared over the last few years, is capable realistically to assess the present day and grasp more fully the extent of the interests of the state and nation," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

On the same subject TRYBUNA LUDU said: "A transitional period is necessary. It will be rendered more difficult for the absence of certain rigours, but it will be easier in that it will enhance the constructive factor of the society's self-consciousness.

"This is why it became necessary to work out special legal regulations to take care of the period following the suspension of martial law.

"The point is that suspension of martial law entails suspension of many hitherto binding rules and their replacement with other indispensable although markedly limited norms.

"The necessity to establish such norms lies in the fact that we are in the midst of the process of normalization with the finishing line still ahead of us. We must not squander the socio-political and economic gains which, in spite of all adversities, we have succeeded in working out jointly. And no realistically thinking person will maintain that home-bred adventurists and foreign instigators have ceased their atempts to interfere with our internal and international situation," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said: Can we say that expectations pinned on the introduction of martial law have been fulfilled? Are we not threatened by the return of unrest and dangerous trends in the social and political life of the state? The answer to these questions is not easy.

"Although November (last) did confirm that the anti-socialist underground had suffered a defeat, its hopes to draw the working class into its schemes were shattered and the society showed that it was more and more guided by the sense of realism, the desire to live in peace and comprehension of the conditions on which the overcoming of the crisis depends, we do know that the enemies of socialism, at home and abroad, have not yet laid down arms and, blinded with hatred, have not abandoned attempts to fight the socialist state. So it is reasonable to assume that also after the suspension of martial law the political struggle will go on at various fronts.

"Those who would like to turn back the wheel of history should be reminded that the people's power and the socialist state is strong enough, also without martial law, to stifle any attempt at counterrevolutionary action," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

SOLIDARITY EDITOR ARRESTED BY GDANSK MILITIA

LD151902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] The Security Service of the Gdansk Voivodship Citizens Militia headquarters has uncovered an illegally operating criminal group whose members used to write, print and distribute leaflets and bulletins containing false information which could give rise to public unrest. Four people have been arrested so far in this case. They include Mariusz Wilk, editor of the weekly SAMORZADNOSC which was published by the former interfactory founding committee of NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk.

PRINTING CENTER DESTROYED BY CITIZENS MILITIA

LD151914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Officers of the Warszawa-Mokotow District Citizens Militia headquarters have destroyed an illegal center of printing and distribution of publications signed by Solidarity. The producers and distributors have been detained. They are: Jerzy G., a visual artist; Jerzy B., former employee of the Mazowsze Regional Board of the former NSZZ Solidarity; and Bogdan P.

A large number of antistate publications, whose subject matter was connected, among other things, with the approaching Christmas, and equipment and materials for their production have been confiscated.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION REGISTERED IN WARSAW

LD151750 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec (PAP) -- A spokesman for the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology reports that on 15 December the head of that ministry registered the Polish student's organization formed in November this year and named the Association of Polish Students. The association, its charter says, is an independent organization of Polish students regardless of their world view, and its purpose is to defend their interests and to promote the development of their interests and individuality and to promote their active participation in the country's sociopolitical life. The association will act in accordance with the organizational principles enshrined in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, recognizing the leading role of the PZPR in building socialism in Poland and observing the principles of Polish international policy.

On the same day the minister of science, higher education and technology registered the student sports association which numbers over 60,000 members throughout Poland, promoting the development of physical training among students.

CONCERN OVER CHURCH RESPONSIBILITIES EXPRESSED

PZPR Lecturers Discuss Relations

LD151900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] The assumptions and implementation of the state's religious policy were discussed at a meeting of Central Committee lecturers and all voivodship party committee lecturers with the head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka. The meeting was held at the Central Committee headquarters in Warsaw.

The head of the Office for Religious Affairs pointed out that, just as in other organizations, in the Roman Catholic Church, too, certain extreme pronouncements could be observed, particularly by people who, against the vital interests of the nation and the church, are not interested in the stabilization of the situation in our country, and are even trying to oppose the process of normalization of social life and of overcoming the effects of the crisis.

Speaking about relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church, Adam Lopatka pointed out the possibility of cooperation in the sphere of combatting phenomena of social pathology, squandering of public property and also in the sphere of concern for the family.

Warsaw Cites Pope's Statement

LD152246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] In a statement addressed to his fellow countrymen during today's general audience in the Vatican, Pope John Paul II said he tries to share the concerns of the church and the nation expressed by the Polish bishops in the communique on their last conference. At this point John Paul II quoted the words of the communique on the church's joint responsibility for the fate of the nation, and about the fact that in the spirit of this responsibility the church wishes to contribute to consolidation and growth of the common good.

SEJM COMMISSIONS CONTINUE WORK 15 DECEMBER

LD160440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Wednesday was another day of budget debate for Sejm commissions.

In the view of the Commission for Science and Technical Progress, the amount of funds for grant assistance for students should be better adapted to the financial requirements of the new grant system.

The Commission for National Defense recognized next year's directions of work of the Ministry of National Defense to be right. The role played by the Army in the past 12 months and its involvement in social and political life as well as in the economy of the country were highly assessed.

Members of the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances proposed that the price increase envisaged for next year, which is estimated at 8-10 per cent, not be exceeded.

The Commission for Light Industry stated that the lack of resources for imports of raw materials for the light and chemical industry will make it impossible in practice to develop the production of tires, fertilizers, chemical agents, rubber footwear and protective clothing to the extent necessary to meet the requirements.

In the view of the Commission for Agriculture and the Food Industry, the situation in agriculture will shape up in conditions of limited fodder possibilities, as a result of which the pig population has dropped. Deputies underlined the particularly great significance of land improvement work and put forward the proposal that the rationality, level and relations of prices in agriculture be reviewed in the first 6 months of next year.

The Commission for Culture and Art stated that deficiencies in the distribution of the press might make it impossible to restore the 6-day cycle of publication of dailies next year. It has been made incumbent on the radio and television to increase to some extent the number of programs transmitted and to give more room in their structure to spectacles and art and entertainment programs in accordance with the wishes of consumers.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES USSR'S MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD151858 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the military Council of National Salvation, today received Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact and marshal of the Soviet Union, who is in Poland on a working visit.

During the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the military-political situation in Europe and the world were discussed as well as problems concerning cooperation of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Head of the General Staff of the Polish Army, Gen Florian Siwicki, and chief training inspector, Gen Eugeniusz Molczyk, took part in the talks. Gen Afanasit Shcheglov, representative of the Supreme Command of the Joint Armed Forces attached to the Polish Army, was also present.

VICE MINISTER HAILS SOVIET HELP FOR POLAND

AU151533 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Dec 82 pp 6, 7

[Zbigniew Klejn interview with Wladyslaw Gwiazda, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade: "Poland and Socialist Countries -- Regaining Credibility"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Minister, what has changed in Poland's image as an economic partner of the socialist countries in the past 12 months?

[Answer] We are again becoming a credible partner. In 1980 and 1981 our situation was humiliating; we had to beg our partners for help. Things have changed since the beginning of this year. We have again been able to pay for the raw materials we need with coal, sulfur and other raw materials because the raw material industry has been the first to recover its balance. With such aces in hand we are again becoming an interesting and valuable partner. No one any longer doubts our ability to put in motion the enormous potential of our processing industry, although the road to achieve this aim is still long. This potential and the ability to use it is one of the factors that determine Poland's status within the socialist community.

[Question] What kind of experience did this period produce with regard to cooperation with the socialist countries?

[Answer] A year ago our situation became exceptional and required exceptional and unprecedented measures. The entire apparatus of economic cooperation was severely tested for efficiency and effectiveness and no doubt passed this test quite well.

[Question] What was this test?

[Answer] It was necessary to overcome routine activities, longtime habits, and traditional formulas for dealing with problems. The climate at work and the mentality of people have changed. Decisions are made promptly. People responsible for their own sectors have become more independent. People have become more imaginative and self-assured, including in contacts with foreign partners. I will tell you, I have never been as satisfied with my work as I am now. We will try to carry over this most valuable experience from the time of crisis to normalized reality.

We owe this climate to a great extent to our socialist partners, who have made us feel, from the very beginning, their good will and readiness to settle most specific issues in an informal and prompt manner. The Soviet Union has been a leader in this. All the institutions in that country, from the highest to the really lowest level, have displayed a most exceptional cooperation with the socialist countries to enter a new stage.

[Question] The press has written much about Soviet assistance to Poland. Is it possible to sum up the aspects of this assistance now, toward the end of the year?

[Answer] The most important problem for us was to maintain production and to ease market difficulties. The Soviet Union agreed to increase the supplies of market goods and raw materials needed by our processing industries. This increase in excess of the original quotas amounted to R240 million. These supplies included for example 460,000 tons of cereals, 30,000 tons of corn, 25,000 tons of rice, 120,000 tons of ammonia, aluminum oxide, paper for newspapers, kaolin and materials for the production of color TV tubes. The value of the additional supplies, including raw materials for processing, amounted to about R450 million.

At the same time the Soviet Union accelerated the supply of some contracted product at our request. Some of these products were delivered to us in the first most difficult 6 months. This was done despite the fact that Poland was unable to fully honor its export obligations in the specific quotas and by the specific deadlines. I also have to say that other socialist countries displayed good will by not insisting on our rectifying the trade and payments balance with them, despite our debts to them at the end of 1981. The situation in this regard has improved unexpectedly, however. This year our industry has been able to export the contracted quantities of machines. At the same time we have decided not to buy a number of capital goods, which has not made our partners too enthusiastic. The upshot of this is that our debts in some socialist countries have decreased.

The transactions involving the processing of raw materials, which were concluded mainly with the USSR -- have been a very valuable assistance that has enabled us to maintain the regular production in the light industry (and in some cases in the chemical, electroengineering and metallurgical industries). Let me say again that these transactions concern the exploitation of our free production capacities; we pay for the raw materials supplied to us with the articles we produce from them, but we retain part of these articles to meet the needs of our market. The part we can retain now amounts for as much as 50 percent, following an additional decision of the Soviet authorities! This means that our market is receiving considerable amounts of such articles as clothing, bed linen, knitwear, carpets, leather footwear and so on valued at about Z7 billion.

The shortage of convertible currencies and the Western sanctions threatened to end production of a number of articles we export to the socialist markets. The USSR, Bulgaria and some other socialist countries let us have convertible currencies to buy the necessary materials and components in the free currency markets. At the same time, together with the USSR, we began to search for the substitutes to replace the materials imported from the West. I can now state that altogether we have been able to partially solve the difficulties in the production of finished goods, especially ships, color TV tubes, automatic telephone exchanges and so on.

I have mentioned that compensatory transactions have been promoted on quite a considerable scale. For example, the USSR will supply us with 300 million cubic meters of natural gas, cellulose, natural rubber and truck tires in exchange for 2 million tons of Polish coal dust. We should add that most of these transactions concern the goods that our countries usually sell in the capitalist markets. At present the socialist countries are bartering these goods among themselves, and this is one way to combat sanctions.

One more new form of cooperation: We are having talks on jointly completing the construction of some investment projects halted for lack of funds. When these projects are completed, their products will also be sold in the socialist markets. As you can see, cooperation with the socialist countries and primarily Soviet assistance have to a great extent been responsible for the fact that we have been able to survive the most difficult period of our existence and have begun to overcome our crisis.

[Question] Minister, is it now possible to say that we have returned to a situation in which we can realistically plan to increase our trade with the socialist countries?

[Answer] I would say this: 1982 has enabled us to begin talks on mutual supplies up to 1985. The Planning Commission has already begun talks with our partners on mutually coordinating our plans, which is a great achievement if we bear in mind that a year ago no one was able to plan anything and that our initiatives abroad resembled the actions of firemen or ambulance men.

It goes without saying that, generally, we now have opportunities for increasing our trade, but we do not want to become fascinated by dynamic increases, which were so popular not so long ago. What we hope is that our accords with our partners are a sure thing and are honored by both sides. This is the necessary prerequisite for a return to normal relations in international economic cooperation and for restoring to Poland its reputation as a solid and serious partner in such cooperation. The present economic reform is creating the favorable conditions for this process, especially for intensifying our trade with the USSR and other socialist countries up to 1985 and after. This is because, thanks to its mechanisms, the economic reform should result inter alia in the increased production of the goods that our CEMA partners are interested in.

TRYBUNA LUDU: PAP REPORT ON BAYBAKOV VISIT

AU151100 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Dec 82 pp 1,2

[PAP report: "Consolidation and Expansion of Polish-Soviet Cooperation -- W. Jaruzelski Received N. Baybakov -- USSR Delegation Ends Visit to Poland" -- passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] A SOVIET DELEGATION LED BY NIKOLAY BAYBAKOV, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR AND CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE USSR, VISITED POLAND ON 6-11 DECEMBER. THE PURPOSE OF THE VISIT WAS TO DISCUSS OPPORTUNITIES FOR STRENGTHENING AND EXPANDING POLISH-SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND TO EXAMINE ISSUES OF THE COORDINATION OF POLISH AND SOVIET PLANS FOR 1983, FOR 1984-85 AND FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 1990. JANUSZ OBODOWSKI, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND CHAIRMAN OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, LED THE POLISH SIDE.

During his visit to Poland N. Baybakov was received by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers. During their talk, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on the key socioeconomic problems of the two fraternal countries.

Premier W. Jaruzelski stressed that THE SOVIET SIDE'S PRESENT ASSISTANCE, UNDERSTANDING OF OUR NEEDS, AND DEMONSTRATED READINESS TO MEET THESE NEEDS HAS BEEN OF GREAT IMPORTANCE FOR OVERCOMING THE ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES OF THE COUNTRY AND FOR PLACING IT ONTO THE ROAD OF FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT. This purpose will be promoted by further efforts to expand cooperation with the USSR and by the policy of reorienting our economic relations toward the socialist countries. This policy is especially crucial in view of the restrictions imposed on Poland by the U.S. Administration. For this reason the Polish side has begun drawing up a comprehensive program, which includes tasks of a structural nature and should ensure increases in mutual trade.

DURING THE TALK N. BAYBAKOV INFORMED W. JARUZELSKI ABOUT THE SOVIET SIDE'S INTENTIONS WITH REGARD TO FURTHER ASSISTANCE FOR POLAND.

The talk was attended by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; PZPR Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda; and, on the Soviet side, by USSR Ambassador Boris Aristov.

DURING ITS STAY IN POLAND THE SOVIET DELEGATION LED BY N. BAYBAKOV VISITED KRAKOW, KATOWICE, POZNAN, AND LODZ WHERE IT TOURED PLANTS OF THE METALLURGICAL, MACHINE-BUILDING, AND LIGHT INDUSTRIES. The purpose of these visits was to study firsthand the opportunities for expanding mutually beneficial economic cooperation -- for increasing production specialization, coproduction, shared implementation of joint investment projects, and the continuation of the Polish plants' production services, which will make it possible to better exploit our industrial potential this year and in 1983. Deputy Premier N. Baybakov also showed interest in the living and working conditions of the work forces of the plants he visited.

DURING ITS VISIT TO POLAND THE SOVIET DELEGATION WAS ALSO INTERESTED IN THE ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE EFFORTS TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY. It was decided that for this reason the Soviet Union will intensify its scientific-technological cooperation with Poland. The establishment of direct contacts between Polish and Soviet enterprises will also further this cooperation.

DURING HIS VISIT TO POLAND N. BAYBAKOV, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR AND CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE USSR, RECEIVED THE ORDER OF MERIT, SECOND CLASS, OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC WITH THE COMMANDER'S STAR, WHICH WAS AWARDED TO HIM BY THE STATE COUNCIL. This order expresses praise for N. Baybakov's activities to promote Polish-Soviet economic cooperation.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS NATO 'INTERFERENCE'

AU161048 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Dec 82 pp 1, 7

[PAP statement]

[Text] Warsaw 13 Dec -- The communique issued after the session of the NATO Ministerial Council in Brussels on December 9-10 restated the criteria and demands addressed to Poland, although in a form different from the arrogant and brutal terms used obstinately by President Reagan and his ministers.

The Government of People's Poland categorically rejects the usurpation to themselves by the NATO members of the right to deal with Poland's internal issues and touch upon them in NATO communiques. Such claims -- while constituting flagrant interference in Poland's internal affairs -- contravene international law, infringe on the generally accepted norms of conduct in relations between states and signify a violation of the CSCE Final Act.

In its internal policy, the Polish Government, while implementing a wide-flung reform programme, is guided and will always be guided by the interest of the Polish nation, by the striving to enhance the strength of the state and its international position. The passing of sanctions and restrictions, the restricting of political and economic relations with Poland, the levelling of charges, instructions and conditions at Poland, will continue to have no influence at all on the policy of the Polish authorities. But it should be pointed up that the interference in the Polish affairs by the NATO states, carried on in the name of the imperialist interests of the United States, hits out at detente and peaceful cooperation, particularly on the European Continent.

For a number of months now, the Polish People's Republic has been the target of unprecedented attacks incompatible with the basic principles binding in international relations, waged with consistency worthy of a better cause by the present U.S. Administration and the NATO circles submissive to it. These actions contrary to the false statements, are aimed at weakening the sovereignty of our state, at making the process of stabilization more difficult and at undermining Poland's international position.

Their aim is also to justify the programme of armaments before their own and international public opinion, threatening the security of nations and world peace and forced through by the U.S. Administration and the NATO cold-war circles. The U.S. strategic armaments, the NATO decision to deploy in Europe a new generation of American intermediate-range rockets, the pursuance of military doctrines which are threatening peace infringe upon the existing strategic balance and increase the danger of nuclear war including all its dramatic consequences for mankind.

The policy of armaments and confrontation, one manifestation of which is the interference in Poland's internal affairs, imperils the structure of political and economic relations built with such a toil by Europe's and world's nations over the past generation of American medium-range missiles, the spread of military doctrines which are dangerous for peace -- violate the existing strategic balance and increase the danger of war with all its dangerous consequences for mankind.

The policy of armaments and confrontation, one sign of which is the interference in Poland's internal affairs on the part of those states, not only hinders bilateral relations and cooperation but also does harm to the interests of detente in Europe and the world.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Accusation

LD111220 Warsaw PAP in English 0713 GMT 11 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 11 Dec -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY called the final communique from the Brussels debates of the NATO foreign ministers "a political concoction (made) in accordance with the principle of 'having a foot in both camps'", and accused NATO ministers of being bold enough to dare to dictate Poland the conditions of the improvement of relations.

The Brussels communique "speaks of the NATO readiness to improve relations with the Warsaw Treaty countries", but "at the same time the NATO countries make dependent their improvement of relations with Poland on 'concrete steps in restoring civil liberties' and 'the continuation of the reform'", the daily charged.

"Never in her foreign policy has Poland set preconditions for a dialogue or agreement. Neither will it will accept foreign pressure," it cautioned.

PRESS ON U.S. 'OBSESSION,' CLEMENCY PROPOSAL

LD160834 Warsaw PAP in English 0742 GMT 16 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Warsaw 16 Dec -- "President Reagan's 13th report for the six-month period, called the Report of the Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe, submitted to Congress on Dec 6, expands old, false assessments by new, his own ones, selected from the arsenal of anti-communist ideology and propaganda hastily enriched by the present administration," wrote the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU's Washington correspondent today.

"One-sidedness of assessments and the dogging of Poland's alleged faults is becoming a paranoid obsession with the Reagan administration," the daily observed.

"The authors (of the report) are worried by the decline of internal opposition (in Poland), and primarily by symptoms of social accord, beginning of active work on overcoming the crisis in the economy and market supplies.

The report attempts to attribute positive symptoms of changes in Poland only to success in applying measures of force, reprisals and violence," the paper went on.

The proposal submitted by the Council of State to the Sejm (parliament) to introduce clemency on the one hand raises the chance for conditional release...[PAP ellipses] or conditional suspension of punishment to those whose present attitude and expectations on their future attitude make it possible to believe that they will join in the mainstream of constructive work, explained a TRYBUNA LUDU editor today.

"On the other hand, it protects the society from those who remain stubborn and whose attitude indicates that they are still on positions hostile to socialism," the newspaper said.

"The people's authorities open the possibility for constructive work for everybody. As General Wojciech Jaruzelski expressly and truly put it, 'The enemy is only he who wants to be one'. In other words, the one who consciously acts against the socialist state.

"The clemency procedure which should show severity to those to whom it is due, but also tolerance towards those who have understood much, seems to be the most reasonable way to further consolidation of the society for work for their homeland," the paper wrote in conclusion.

BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC PERIODICAL -- If you want to manage your own firm, are the head of a cooperative or state firm, are the manager of a Polonia firm or are looking for prospects in life, then the periodical for you will be the monthly FIRMA. This is the way the new magazine advertises itself. It collects and makes available information and economic forecasts, the private opinions of experts and even board room leaks. It also reports on new regulations and advises as to what should be taken advantage of and what should be avoided. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 13 Dec 82 LD]

END OF PRC ENVOY'S TOUR -- PAP -- On 6 December Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz received PRC Ambassador Li Zewang, who paid a farewell visit in connection with the completion of his diplomatic mission in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Dec 82 p 7 AU]

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ARRIVES ON 'FRIENDSHIP' VISIT

Arrival Ceremony

AU151645 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, together with Mrs Mubarak, arrived this afternoon on a friendship visit to Romania, at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. The new Romanian-Egyptian summit is an expression of good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples and an expression of the desire to increasingly expand these long-standing and traditional ties based on mutual esteem and respect.

The arrival ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport, which was decorated with the national flags of Romania and Egypt and adorned with portraits of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak. A big welcoming placard in Romanian and Arabic read as follows: Welcome to the Socialist Republic of Romania, Your Excellency, Mr Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu rallied at the airport to meet the high-ranking guests. The following comrades were also present: Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Stefan Andrei, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Constantin Olteanu, Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the government, ministers, generals and other officials. (Ata Mahmud Abdul), Egyptian charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

The airplane carrying the Egyptian head of state landed at 1600 local time [1400 GMT]. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak greeted each other with particular cordiality, warmly shook hands and embraced each other. Comrade Elena Ceausescu also greeted President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu then wished Mrs Mubarak welcome to Romania.

The Egyptian head of state is accompanied on his visit to our country by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Dr Yusuf Amin Wali, minister of state for agriculture and food industry; Wajih Muhammad Shindi, minister of international investment and cooperation; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, ambassador, first secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of cabinet and adviser to the president.

A guard of honor presented arms. The national anthems of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak reviewed the honor guard. Pioneers presented flowers to Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Mrs Mubarak.

After the arrival ceremony, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak left the airport for the residence reserved for the Egyptian guests. There the two presidents and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Mrs Mubarak had a cordial and friendly talk.

Talk With Ceasescu

AU161119 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/12/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu conducted talks on Wednesday afternoon with Egypt's President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

The two presidents expressed their special satisfaction at having met again and at continuing the traditional friendly Romanian-Egyptian summit which plays a decisive role in strengthening the cooperation between Romania and Egypt both bilaterally and internationally in accordance with both peoples' interests and aspirations.

While exchanging views on bilateral questions, the two presidents expressed their countries' full satisfaction at steadily expanding the traditional relations of friendship and of productive cooperation between Romania and Egypt in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other domains of mutual interest.

Starting from the achievements scored so far, from the economic and technical potential of Romania and Egypt, the common wish was expressed to work, in keeping with the decisions made by the two heads of state, with the orientations and provisions enshrined in the documents concluded between the two countries, for the further expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Egyptian relations of close friendship and collaboration.

The conviction was expressed that the amplification of bilateral relations and especially of the economic ones constituted the material groundwork of the traditional links between the two countries, and also contributed to consolidating the friendship between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples and to promoting the general cause of peace, understanding, national independence, collaboration and progress all over the world.

The two heads of state also had a comprehensive exchange of views on international developments.

Special attention was paid to the evolution of the Middle East situation. In that context, stress was laid on the fact that the military developments in Lebanon had proved once more that the situation in that region could not be solved by military means and that, under the current international circumstances, it was more necessary than ever that political and diplomatic actions be intensified for the achievement of a global, just and durable solution to the conflict in that area, for the establishment of a lasting peace, based on Israel's complete withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and on the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, inclusive of its right to self-determination and to the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, for the entrenchment of relations which should guarantee the peaceful coexistence of all the states lying in that region.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak was highly appreciative of Romania's high-principled and consistent stand regarding the Middle East questions, and of President Nicolae Ceausescu's constructive efforts towards the settlement of the situation in that area and the establishment of a just and durable peace.

Emphasis was placed on the importance Romania and Egypt attach to the strengthening of international peace and security, to the political settlement of all the states of war and tension among states, the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, the observance and consolidation of all peoples' national independence, the eradication of underdevelopment and the narrowing down of the gaps between the rich and the poor countries, the building of a new world economic order based on equity and equality, which should contribute to a faster progress of all states, of the lagging ones in particular.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed their satisfaction at the productive character of their talks just as their belief that they would help a still more intense development of the collaboration between Romania and Egypt both on a bialteral and on a world plane, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration throughout the world.

The talks passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Ceausescu Dinner 15 Dec

AU152005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/12/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met again on Wednesday evening, at a dinner, with the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, and Mme Suzanne Mubarak. On that occasion views were further exchanged on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest.

The dinner was attended by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry. Participating were also the officials accompanying the Egyptian president on his visit to Romania.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Ministerial-Level Meeting

NC151935 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1737 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec (MENA) -- A meeting at the ministerial level was held tonight between the Egyptian and Romanian sides. Means of bolstering cooperation between Egypt and Romania and issues of common interest were discussed. The meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Security Dr Yusuf Wali, and Minister of Investment and International Cooperation Dr Wajih Shindi. The Romanian side was represented by the counterpart ministers.

RCP NATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS 16 DECEMBER

AU160740 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0658 GMT on 16 December begins a live relay from the Palace of the Republic on the opening session of the RCP National Conference. RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu arrives accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and "the other comrades of the party-state leadership." The national anthem is played. At 0704 GMT Ceausescu declares the conference open and conveys wishes for success to all the participants and to the conference. He also greets the foreign delegates attending the conference.

Ceausescu then conducts a vote on the presidium members of the conference, the list of which had been agreed upon previously. The presidium is unanimously approved. At 0706 GMT Emil Bobu conducts a vote on "the other working bodies of the conference, the agenda and the proceeding regulations." The composition of all commissions is unanimously endorsed; the agenda is the following:

1. "On the Current Stage of Socialist Construction in Romania; Theoretical, Ideological and Political-Educational Activities of the Party; the Tasks of Party Bodies and Organizations To Shape a New Man, Conscious Builder of Socialism and Communism;

2. "On the Implementation of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of Romania During the 1982-85 Period, and Measures to Completely Fulfill the Plan for Industry, Agriculture, Construction, Transportation, Goods Turnover, and To Implement the 12th Party Congress Decisions;

3. "Special Programs Concerning: Energy Production in the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan and Development of the Energy Basis by 1990; Improved Utilization of and Increases

"in Resources of Raw Materials and Primary Energy and Mineral Resources; Additional Reduction in Consumption of Raw and other Materials, Fuel and Energy in 1983; Intensified Recovery and Utilization of Reusable Materials, Used Parts and Sub-assemblies, and Secondary Energy Resources in 1983; Increased Labor Productivity; Scientific Organization and Regulation of Production and Other Activities in 1983; Additional Cuts in Material Costs and Expenditures in 1983-85; Improved Planning, Accounting and Calculation of Production Costs and Prices;

4. "Program on Regional Self-Management and Self-Supply of Agricultural, Food and Industrial Products and of Services in 1983-85;

5. "Organizational Measures."

After concluding the vote, Emil Bobu invites Nicolae Ceausescu to take the floor at 0712. At 0720 GMT Ceausescu stresses that he has briefly referred to the world economic situation as a background to better understanding the measures that have been taken in Romania. Ceausescu then continues to discuss Romania's socioeconomic development.

Ceausescu reviews the 12th party congress targets of achieving a new quality and forcefully developing the energy and raw material basis. He stresses that imports have to be reduced even if this has to be done at the expense of lower development rates, only to emphasize later that an intensive development of all branches is necessary so that the rate of progress is not slowed down. Ceausescu speaks at length about the achievements and tasks of each sector of Romania's economy and of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan. He then reviews Romania's relations with the CEMA member countries:

"As I said on other occasions, cooperation within CEMA was of great importance for the member states, including Romania, for their socioeconomic development. At the same time, certain deficiencies and lack of accord emerged; they produced negative consequences and have created and do create various difficulties for Romania. I will not speak about those problems at the national conference. I only want to mention the known fact that a summit meeting is being prepared to discuss the aspects of cooperation within CEMA.

"Romania believes that it is very important that such an examination take place as soon as possible, with a view to focusing attention on the current problems of development that are to be solved in 1983-1985 eliminating difficulties and developing each national economy and all the socialist CEMA member states in general. At the same time, we are in favor of extensive debates on the future development of cooperation and activities within CEMA. Currently, we believe that priority should be given to finding solutions designed to better meet the requirements of the member states for energy, fuel and raw materials, to achieve improved production sharing and specialization and thus to better utilize existing production facilities and to reduce investment costs in various sectors. We believe that the CEMA member states have the potential to solve the energy and raw material problem, as well as agricultural and technological problems. Jointly they can solve many of the problems currently affecting the world."

Ceausescu continues reviewing economic tasks stressing the need for proper agricultural and food supplies.

At 0833 GMT a 30-minute break is announced.

Ceausescu resumes his speech at 0902 GMT and discusses issues regarding the current stage of building socialism in Romania. Within this framework, he mentions contradictions in various fields such as that between "consumption requirements and the development level of the Romanian society" and the contradiction between the "forceful development of industry and the slower development rate of agriculture,"

stressing that those contradictions have to be eliminated and that "the superiority of socialist democracy must be demonstrated in practice."

Ceausescu then points out the inadequacy of "the thesis of the proletarian dictatorship" for Romania and the need for "a revolutionary workers' democracy."

Ceausescu continues by stressing the need to strengthen the country's defense and "independence by rejecting any aggression" and the need to cooperate with the Warsaw Pact armies. He then praises Romania's nationality policy of ensuring equal rights for all coinhabiting nationalities.

Ceausescu continues his speech by dealing with the role played by the party and other organizations in Romanian society. He then discusses the need to improve the ideological-theoretical and educational activities, to expose retrograde and mystic mentalities and act against nationalism, chauvinism, anti-Semitism and against any manifestations causing enmities.

Ceausescu begins discussing international issues and Romanians and the RCP's international activity. He touches on such subjects as peoples' aspirations for independence and peace, Romania's stance on world conflicts, the arms race and the need for disarmament and for cutting back on military expenditures.

Ceausescu then states: "Similarly, we believe that direct negotiations should begin between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on disarmament and on eliminating the threat of war. As a first step, the military activities of the two blocs should be limited."

Ceausescu continues discussing international issues dealing with such subjects as the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East through negotiations and based on good-neighborly relations, various peoples' struggles for independence, the reactivation of reactionary, neofascist forces, the policy of disinformation and of slandering directed at the socialist society, anticommunism, anti-Semitism and racism. He then touches on such issues as European security, a Balkan region without nuclear weapons or foreign bases, Romania's policy of developing relations with all countries, especially neighboring countries, and stresses the need for "firm measures to overcome differences." Ceausescu continues by stressing the role of international peace movements for disarmament and peace and of mass media in educating people and disseminating true information.

At 1044 GMT Ceausescu finishes speaking on international issues and briefly switches to domestic affairs.

In conclusion he expresses the hope that the high forum of the Communists will fulfill its lofty duty and historic mission, wishes the conference proceedings complete success and ends his speech amidst cheers at 1050 GMT. The live relay ends immediately after Ceausescu's speech with the announcement that the conference proceedings will be resumed at 1400 GMT.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD INDUSTRY BILL FOR 1983

AU150835 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Dec 82 p 4

["Bill on the Adoption of the Plan on Developing Agriculture and Food Industry in 1983"]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present bill.

Article 1. The plan on developing agriculture and food industry for 1983 is being adopted.

The main indexes of developing agriculture and food industry are as follows:

Percent, calculated on the basis of 31 December 1982 prices

	Increases Compared to 1982
1. Overall agricultural production	5.1-5.6
2. Net agricultural production	6.1
3. Industrial goods production	7.3
4. Labor productivity in state agriculture (calculated on the basis of the net production value)	6.5
5. Total investments from state funds and the funds of cooperative organizations	5.8
6. Good deliveries to the market stock	2.6
7. Public services	7.4
8. Reduction of expenditures for 1,000 lei goods production, in lei	
-- in state agriculture	5.0
of which:	
-- in state agricultural enterprises	5.2
-- in industry -- total	28.2
of which:	
-- material expenditures	27.1
9. Real incomes of the peasantry derived from work performed in agricultural production cooperatives and in their private farms (per active person)	3.4

Article 2. The cultivated arable land in 1983 will cover at least 9,915,000 hectares.

Article 3. At the end of 1983 livestock will have reached the following levels:

	Units	1983
Cattle	thousand heads	8,411
of which:		
-- cows and buffalo cows	thousand heads	2,845
-- pregnant heifers	thousand heads	650
Pigs	thousand heads	14,650
of which:		
-- sows	thousand heads	1,240
Sheep and goats	thousand heads	19,700
Egg-laying poultry	thousand heads	60,840

Article 4. In 1983, under normal weather conditions, the main agricultural products will show the following production levels: per item -- at the approved quality indexes

	Units	1983
Grain cereal -- total	thousand tons	25,320
of which:		
-- wheat-rye	thousand tons	8,230
-- corn	thousand tons	13,767
-- barley -- two-row barley	thousand tons	3,076
Soybeans	thousand tons	669
Beans	thousand tons	278
Sunflower and rape	thousand tons	1,186
Flax for edible oil	thousand tons	110
Sugar beet	thousand tons	9,570
Fall potatoes	thousand tons	5,900
Field vegetables	thousand tons	6,800
Fruits	thousand tons	2,560
Grapes	thousand tons	2,125
Meat on the hoof	thousand tons	2,836
Cow's milk	thousand hectoliters	55,400
Wool	tons	47,155
Eggs	millions	7,741

The levels invisaged for the agricultural production are the minimum and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry as well as the county bodies should work to exceed them.

Article 5. On the basis of the envisaged production, the deliveries of main agricultural products to the state stock will be as follows:

	Units	1983
Wheat-rye	thousand tons	5,800
Corn	thousand tons	4,300
Barley -- two-row barley	thousand tons	585
Soybeans	thousand tons	628
Beans	thousand tons	100
Sunflower and rape	thousand tons	1,176
Flax for edible oil	thousand tons	94
Sugar beet	thousand tons	9,225

Flax and hemp for yarn	thousand tons	647
Fall potatoes	thousand tons	2,250
Field vegetables	thousand tons	4,500
Fruits	thousand tons	1,650
Grapes	thousand tons	1,450
Meat on the hoof	thousand tons	1,995
Cow's milk	thousand hectoliters	27,000
Wool	tons	41,775
Eggs	millions	3,055

Article 6. In 1983 the production of main industrial products will reach the following levels:

	Units	1983
Slaughtered meat -- total of which: -- slaughtered meat from state stocks, in slaughterhouses	thousand tons thousand tons	2,161.6 1,450.8
Canned meat	thousand tons	87
Fish -- total	thousand tons	337
Drinking milk	thousand hectoliters	10,400
Butter	thousand tons	49
Cheeses	thousand tons	104
Edible oil	thousand tons	546
Sugar	thousand tons	860
Canned vegetables and fruits	thousand tons	576.9
Crude wine	thousand hectoliters	7,600
Beer	thousand hectoliters	12,400

Article 7. To achieve the planned targets envisaged by the plan and the special programs in the field of agriculture and food industry and to firmly apply the principle of regional self-management and self-supply, the Council of Ministers will take measures so that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, the county agricultural bodies, the Bucharest municipality agricultural body and the state and cooperative joint agroindustrial councils ensure:

a. The complete and intensive use of the productive potential of the land stock, by fully utilizing agricultural lands, increasing the arable area by 25,000 hectares and strictly limiting the withdrawal of lands from the agricultural circuit; the cultivation of the entire agricultural area and the complete utilization of lands with

irrigation systems; the proper preparation of fields for the application of crop rotation; strengthening discipline and increasing the spirit of responsibility in administering the land stock, in order to eliminate any kind of waste, degradation or inefficient use of the land;

b. The continuous increase in the productive potential of the entire land stock, regardless of ownership or utilization method, through land improvement, protection and preservation operations and the proper administration of all lands; the integral implementation of provisions of the special program for irrigation and land improvement at a higher qualitative level;

c. The organization in each county of centers to combat soil erosion; these centers should generally introduce efficient agrotechnical solutions for land improvement and for increasing the fertility of lands with soil degradation;

d. Quality seeds and seedlings of higher biological value, adapted to weather conditions in each area; the optimal density of plants; carrying out agricultural work on schedule by strictly observing the technologies prescribed for each crop and by making rational use of all agricultural equipment;

e. The judicious administration and differentiated application of natural and chemical fertilizers on the basis of agricultural and chemical analysis of the soil and in keeping with the nature of crops, in order to ensure the most efficient utilization of fertilizers; combating pests and weeds by applying crop rotation systems and other technical, agricultural and cultivation measures;

f. The mechanization of all agricultural work and its performance during optimal periods to increase agricultural production, avoid waste and reduce the consumption of fuel, engine fuels and energy;

g. The development of vegetable and potato production in keeping with the consumption needs in each county for industrial and export purposes, by ensuring fresh vegetable supplies as long as possible throughout the year;

h. The tending of vineyards and orchards and the modernization and creation of new intensive and superintensive plantations, by applying appropriate technologies for each variety to increase the fruit and grape production;

i. The development of livestock by increasing the number of animals and the average animal production; rationally feeding the livestock; improving the reproduction and breeding process, especially in the case of cattle and sheep; increasing the birth rate and decreasing the death rate of animals; and modernizing animal and fish complexes and farms. All conditions will be ensured to fulfill tasks included in the development programs for silkworm breeding, beekeeping and furry animals;

j. An increase in the fodder production by increasing the productivity per hectare both as concerns cultivated fodder plants and on natural pastures; the expansion of improvement operations on pastures and hayfields in mountainous areas and in forests as well as in forests with pastures; extraseeding of pastures and hayfields in mountainous areas and forests; the expansion of bulk fodder and secondary crops and an increase in their nutritional value;

k. The timely and optimal harvesting of each crop, without waste; the storage, preservation and conditioning of all agricultural products to diminish losses and ensure their appropriate quality;

l. An improvement in the organization of work and production in all agricultural units, by strengthening order and discipline, increasing the spirit of responsibility at all levels, strictly observing production technologies and carrying out all agricultural work on schedule and at a higher qualitative level;

m. The complete use of agricultural raw materials and their better utilization in the food industry; the full utilization of existing production capacities; the diversification of production in each unit; and better supplies of products required by local consumers;

n. Increased efficiency in the economic activity of all state and cooperative joint agroindustrial councils and all agricultural units, by firmly applying the principles of self-management and self-administration, efficiently using the land stock and the technical-material base, reducing material expenditures, increasing labor productivity, improving quality indexes and reducing the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and energy.

Article 8. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Department for Contracts, Purchase and Storage of Agricultural Products, the Central Union of Production, Purchase and Sale Cooperatives and the people's councils will take measures to integrally fulfill the tasks concerning the setting up of the state stocks of agricultural products.

Likewise they will work to attain the agricultural production, to firmly apply the principles of regional self-management and self-supply and to set up the centralized state stocks of agricultural products and the county consumption stocks, in order to ensure proper supplies to the people throughout the year and rational and balanced nutrition both in towns and villages.

Article 9. To achieve the planned agricultural production levels for 1983, the technical-material base of agriculture will develop as follows:

a. Agriculture will be provided with 16,800 tractors; 7,550 high-capacity combines for grain-harvesting; combines for fodder harvesting; machines for potato harvesting; and other agricultural machines and equipment;

b. A total of 35 million tons of organic fertilizer, 2,030,000 tons of chemical fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium, and 45,800 tons of pesticides with active substance will be provided for agriculture;

c. 200,000 hectares of land will be irrigated, so that by the end of 1983 the total irrigated area will amount to 2,765,000 hectares;

d. Drainage work will be performed on 190,000 hectares; combating of soil erosion on 110,000 hectares; soil amelioration on 270,000 hectares; soil scarification on 190,000 hectares; soil loosening on 1,825,000 hectares. Some 770,000 hectares of natural pastures and 5,700 hectares for fish growing will be improved. Seeding and extra-seeding operations as well as natural and chemical fertilizers will be applied on an area of 430,000 hectares.

Article 10. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Central Union of Production, Purchase and Sale Cooperatives, the county people's councils, the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, the county general directorates for agriculture and food industry and the commissions of agricultural producers will support private farms with seeds, seedlings, high-quality reproductive seeds, fodder and technical assistance and guidance in order to attain ever greater vegetable and animal production, particularly pigs, geese, ducks, turkeys, chickens and rabbits.

Article 11. In 1983 the volume of investments for agriculture and food industry will total 45.3 billion lei designed especially for completing projects begun in former years and for securing machines and equipment in order to perform agricultural work in a shorter time.

To achieve the planned investment projects, measures will be taken to:

a) Put into operation the investment projects of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through smooth and sustained activity on construction sites, ensuring deliveries of equipment in keeping with planned execution deadlines, through observing the times for technological and mechanical tests and through training the labor force necessary for exploiting the new production capacities on schedule;

b) To implement investment projects on the basis of standardized technologies and plans, to constantly cut back on metal, cement and other intensive energy materials, to make large-scale use of local materials and to utilize the other reusable materials.

Article 12. The Council of Ministers shall take measures so that the Ministry of Agriculture and food Industry, the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences and the scientific research institutes and units shall mainly orient their scientific researches, technological development and the introduction of technical progress in the following directions:

a) Working out new technologies to improve less productive soils, more efficient exploitation of irrigated plots of land, rational use of fertilizers and pesticides, appropriate regional distribution of varieties and hybrids and judicious crop rotation.

b) Creating new varieties and hybrids for seeds and seedlings of good quality, with great productive potential and that are resistant to low temperatures, drought and other unfavorable environmental conditions and to pests and diseases;

c) Improving and creating new animal breeds characterized by a higher productive potential; drawing up new technologies to better capitalize on the fodder base, including the use of new resources, cutting back on the specific consumption of fodder, increasing production on pastures and natural hayfields to a greater extent and establishing more efficient methods for preventing, diagnosing, and treating diseases;

d) Completely using agricultural raw materials, creating products and processed products with a nutritional value that will ensure rational nutrition in keeping with basic scientific norms;

e) Utilizing new resources of agricultural raw materials and biosynthesis, creating products rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals in keeping with the people's varied requirements and producing canned products and processed foodstuffs that retain the natural qualities of the products they are made from to the greatest possible extent;

f) Increasing the efficiency of sugar extraction from sugar beets, the efficiency of extracting oil from sunflowers and soybeans and the efficiency of the processing of other agricultural raw materials.

Article 13. To increase the efficiency of the foreign trade sector action shall be taken:

a) To achieve the stock of export goods by specializing production capacities and enterprises that will exclusively or for the most part ensure the variety and quality of commodities required by foreign partners and will ensure a constant increase in the foreign currency contribution by products;

b) To make maximum-efficiency use of the foreign currency funds allocated in the plan for imports and to act toward primarily using raw and other materials, fuels, machines and equipment from domestic resources and to cut back on foreign currency expenses in the transportation of goods;

c) To achieve and expand economic cooperation ventures with other countries.

Article 14. To ensure the people's self-supply in each locality and regional-administrative unit with grains, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, meat, milk, eggs and other products that can economically be achieved under specific soil and climatic conditions, the people's councils shall see to it that the research programs aimed at increasing the vegetable and animal production in each socialist agricultural unit and on people's private farms are implemented and that measures are worked out to completely make use of the productive potential of all agricultural lands and to utilize with maximum efficiency the mechanization means, irrigation and the other land improvement works and the labor force.

Article 15. In 1983 special stress will be placed on increasing labor productivity, economic efficiency in all sectors of the agricultural industry and the food industry, on firmly applying the provisions of the new financial-economic mechanism, strengthening workers' self-management and financial-economic administration and on utilizing all resources with maximum efficiency.

Article 16. The volume of the peasants' real incomes derived from work performed in agricultural production cooperatives and their private farms -- calculated per one active person -- will increase 3.4 percent in 1983 compared with 1982.

Article 17. The indexes of the 1983 plan on the development of the agricultural and food industry will be specified for each plan holder in a State Council decree.

Article 18. The Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, economic departments and general directorates, centrals and enterprises, the executive committees of the county and Bucharest Municipal People's Councils are responsible for the overall implementation of the provisions of the plan on the development of agriculture and food industry in 1983. For this purpose they will take measures aimed at fulfilling the plan tasks under the most favorable conditions and increasing economic efficiency in all fields of activity in agriculture and the food industry.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

AU131820 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Boyko, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim to our country, at the latter's request. On this occasion the sides had a talk which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH LEBANON'S AL-WAZZAN

AU132112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Beirut AGERPRES 13/12/1982 -- Shafiq al-Wazzan, prime minister of Lebanon, received Gheorghe Lazar, deputy minister of timber and building materials, now on a visit to Beirut.

On that occasion, Shafiq al-Wazzan expressed the Lebanese Government and people's high appreciation of the consistent support Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu have granted them in the efforts for safeguarding Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, for providing proper conditions for the Lebanese people to consecrate itself to the country's reconstruction and development. Likewise, satisfaction was expressed for the economic cooperation with Romania as well as the wish to amplify the bilateral relations on mutually advantageous bases.

'CONFLICTS' WITHIN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT ASSESSED

LD152332 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] India is making great preparations to ensure that it can play host to the seventh nonaligned summit in keeping with the importance which it, as one of the founders of the movement, attaches to this significant meeting. India takes the view that the New Delhi meeting must be prepared well and that the adopted decisions must be carried out in full. Besides, this is the attitude of the majority of the member countries of the movement.

There have been, and continue to be, views that the shifting of the date and the change in the venue of the seventh summit will have an adverse effect on the unity and effectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement. Fortunately, the movement mustered enough strength to overcome this -- for want of a better word -- crisis, which was contributed to by all nonaligned countries. An important role in this respect was played by the Governments of Iraq and India: The former because they gave up the role of the host of the seventh summit and the latter for agreeing that the summit be held in New Delhi instead of Baghdad.

It is a fact, however, that between the summit in Havana and the forthcoming seventh summit in New Delhi the Nonaligned Movement was too much concerned with itself and that there was the danger that this could have a negative effect on its unity. It is also a fact that the relations between individual nonaligned countries are not good, that four member-countries are in a state of war -- Iraq with Iran, and Vietnam with Democratic Kampuchea. There is also the danger of resumption of hostilities between Ethiopia and Somalia.

The way things stand now -- and we would be glad if we were wrong -- not one of these conflicts will be ended by the time the seventh summit begins. This could have an impact on the course of the meeting of the heads of state or government in New Delhi and perhaps on its outcome, too. The movement is also confronted by a series of other problems, both economic and political, and there continue to be tendencies to subordinate the movement to ideologies. The blocs have not given up their attempts, covert and overt, to redirect the Nonaligned Movement into one or another direction and, in so doing, to weaken its ability to act. Admittedly, these breakthroughs are still very much smaller in relation to the efforts being invested to weaken the movement.

Democratic Kampuchea was not among the countries sent an invitation by the Indian Government to attend the seventh summit. This in keeping with the Indian stance on the Vietnamese intervention in that country. As is known, India recognized the regime in Phnom Penn a long time ago. India was also against the attendance by the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea at the Havana summit, and, since no agreement had been reached on the subject, Kampuchea's place remained unoccupied. True, this runs counter to the results of all the votes taken in the UN General Assembly, that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea alone has the right to represent its country at the United Nations. However, as a future host of the conference, India assumed the responsibility of deciding about this, and the final outcome will probably be as in Havana -- that is, that Kampuchea's place will again remain unoccupied at the seventh summit. It is quite certain that a consensus will not be attained.

Of course, it is not a good thing that there are disagreements within the nucleus of the movement on such important issues, because what is at stake is not a particular government of Kampuchea, but the unacceptability of the conduct whereby a regime is imposed upon the people of a country through foreign intervention. Yet this should not detract from the importance of the seventh summit and its decisions.

Still, when principles are at stake the Nonaligned Movement should not, in its own interest and in the interest of every member-country, succumb to the influence which runs counter to the basic principles on which the nonaligned policy is based. They are identical with the principles of the UN Charter.

RIBICIC, DRAGAN MEET WITH HUNGARY'S MARJAI

LD151752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Jozsef Marjai, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy premier of the Hungarian People's Republic, who made a short working visit to Yugoslavia. Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, also took part in the conversation, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Zvone Dragan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council and member of the LCY Central Committee, had talks with Jozsef Marjai about the further development of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations, particularly in the economic sphere. Pal Simon, Hungarian ambassador to the SFRY, also attended the meeting between Dragan and Marjai. Both sides concluded that opportunities exist for further expansion and promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Jozsef Marjai left Yugoslavia this afternoon.

VUJOVIC CRITICIZES SWISS FOR ANTI-YUGOSLAV RALLY

LD151824 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 15 (TANJUG) -- Anti-Yugoslav demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and irredentists held in Geneva on December 10 were aimed at breaking the territorial integrity of the S.F. R. of Yugoslavia and at undermining the nations and nationalities in their living together in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and in Yugoslavia's other sections -- Svetislav Vujovic, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman, told a news conference here today, Wednesday.

Permission for the demonstrations objectively represents an act of encouraging the irredentists in their anti-Yugoslav actions like this, said Vujovic.

The spokesman emphasized that the allowing of such activities is at variance with Switzerland's obligations ensuing from the Helsinki final document. This is also in discrepancy with the friendly character of "our bilateral relations which cannot be nurtured and developed successfully without strict adherence to such international obligations as contained in the said document," Vujovic pointed out.

"We want to believe that Switzerland, alongside them assurances of its willingness to have good relations with Yugoslavia, will realize that in its future relations with Yugoslavia it should give up a policy of double standards," Vujovic underscored.

He said that this would also be Switzerland's significant, concrete contribution to the strengthening of the Helsinki spirit and to the nurturing of good climate in bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

SFRY PRESIDENCY MEETS, VIEWS EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Stambolic Chairs Session

LD052006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today which was chaired by Presidency President Petar Stambolic. The session reportedly discussed and approved the program of the SFRY Presidency's international activity in 1983. Acts were adopted pertaining to the field of leading and commanding our armed forces and a decree passed on promotions in the Yugoslav People's Army. Other questions pertaining to the constitutional jurisdiction of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed.

TV Reports Meeting

AU151430 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2057 GMT on 8 December carries a 40-second film report on the 8 December session of the SFRY Presidency in Belgrade which was presided over by Petar Stambolic. The film shows that the following, listed here according to the seating order at the usual circular table from left to right, attended the session: Raif Dizdarevic; one empty seat; Fadilj Hodza; Petar Stambolic; Vuko Dragasevic; Lazar Kolisevski; two empty seats; Radovan Vlajkovic; three empty seats; two unrecognized officials; Angel Cemerski, Nikola Ljubicic; three unrecognized officials; Branko Mikulic; and Kolj Siroka.

COST OF LIVING RISES 2.4 PERCENT IN NOVEMBER

AU151504 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Federal Institute for Statistics reports that the cost of living in November was 2.4 percent higher than it was in October. Thus, the total living increase for the 11 months of this year amounted to 30.6 percent, while the cost of living in November this year is 32.8 percent higher than it was in the same month last year.

Within the cost of living increase for November, the expenses for the tobacco-liquor group increased the most -- by 6.3 percent. In fact, liquor prices were not changed as against October, but cigarette prices considerably increased. Statisticians have calculated that in November 2.9 percent more money from family budgets had to be spent on food than in October, 3.2 more on transportation and postal and telephone expenses, 1.6 on clothing and footwear, 1.4 on housing, 0.6 on toiletries and health and 0.4 on culture and entertainment.

As for the last 11 months, food expenses have increased the most -- by 36.4 percent, followed by clothing and footwear expenses -- by 33.8 percent. The expenses showing the smallest increase were those for toiletries and health -- by 20.5 percent and housing -- by 21.7 percent.

DOLANC MAKES SECURITY REPORT TO ASSEMBLY GROUP

LD151956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- Delegates at today's session of the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Internal Policy -- which was presided over by Rajko Jeomenica -- listened to a report by Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, on the security situation in the country.

In discussion, the committee members pointed to the need for even greater commitment on the part of all subjects of social self-protection to suppress manifestations and conduct which might have a negative effect on the favorable security situation in the country. In this connection, a communique states, the delegates also emphasized the importance of further training and equipping cadres of the internal affairs organs in order to enable them even more successfully to oppose all forms of operation of the internal and foreign enemy.

ALBANIAN IRREDENTISTS INDICTED IN MACEDONIA

LD151948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1727 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Skopje, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- The district public prosecutor's office in Skopje has charged five organizers — the head and members of the underground Albanian irredentist organization Kushtrim I Liris (Call to Freedom) — who have been active from positions of greater-Albanian chauvinism and nationalism. Rafi Alili, 32, from the village of Gajre near Tetovo, part-time student at the Faculty of Law in Pristina; Bejtula Ademi, 22, student at the Faculty of Philosophy in Pristina; Dzevad Ademi, 20, and Agim Kasami (22), high school students, all from the village of Golema Recica; and Naser Beluli, 19, student at the school of agriculture in Tetovo, have been charged with conspiring to carry out enemy activities.

According to the indictment, the first accused, Rafi Alili, will also be tried for attacking a security official in the course of carrying out his duties. When he was being arrested in June this year, he fired at and wounded a member of the internal affairs organ in Tetovo. A hardened nationalist, Halili was sentenced for the same criminal offence in 1972 to 7 years imprisonment.

From 1978 until their arrest the accused were active in Tetovo and the surrounding area from enemy positions with the aim of threatening the territorial integrity of the SFRY, bringing about unconstitutional changes in the federal system, and undermining the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities inhabiting our country. The members of this enemy group formed an association so as to work together for the founding of the republic of Kosovo.

After serving his sentence, Alili also established contact with members of the main committee of the underground organization of "Marxist-Leninists." The second accused, Bejtula Ademi, embarked on setting up an underground group whose task was to disseminate enemy propaganda, especially among the young in Tetovo and the surrounding area. To be more successful in their enemy activity, they agreed to collect membership fees and print a special bulletin, and adopted the principle of working in "groups of three" in order to broaden their organization. The members of this enemy organization also wrote, duplicated and distributed hostile leaflets.